2: Stirling--107[3] (1930-1931) 1938 Jivaro
116, 241, 412, 482, 462

"The ground is not tilled in any fashioned. The only agricultural implements are a digging stick and a planting stick; frequently, the same implement serving both purposes. A typical digging stick is made of hard chonta palm, is about 4 feet in length, 1 1/2 inches in diameter, and is flattened at one end (pl. 23, a). The manioc is planted by taking small shoots from growing plants and placing the stems in shallow holes punched in the ground with the digging stick. The earth is then packed around the stem with the fingers and the plant requires no further care, the moist ground and the more or less continual rains doing the rest. The roots of the manioc are usually harvested when about a foot in length. If permitted to grow to a much larger size the tubers become coarse and woody. In harvesting manioc, which is one of the principal routine duties of the women, the tubers are excavated by means of the digging sticks, placed in the carrying baskets and borne by means of a head strap from the gardens to the house. This is no inconsiderable task, especially where the fields are at a distance over steep mountain trails from the jivaría (pl. 23, b)."

4: Up de Graff--195 (1897) 1923 Jivaro
116, 302, 141, 482

"Passing on to the women of the tribe, there are a few outstanding characteristics to be noted. Their hair is not allowed to grow much below the shoulders, in direct opposition to our own more modern practice. They stand about 5 feet 3 inches on an average, are well-built and strong, move with the grace of a jaguar (I select this animal as being a native of the same woods), and are as much at home in the water as on the land. They do all the packing when the family is on the move, being capable of lifting 100 lbs. to their shoulders and moving through the forest with perfect ease."

9. Bennett--661 [2] (no date) 1933 Jivaro
116, 482

"...there is a head-band bundle carrier of bark [KS: in the collection donated by Harry W. Smith to the American Museum]. It consists of a single long piece of bark, left flat in the strip that goes across the forehead and braided on the ends that binds the bundle to be carried."

Women as well as men (if the latter stoop to carry a load at all) carry their loads in baskets rather low on the back by means of a belt which is placed on the head.

There are two types of baskets. One kind, chiefly used by women, is an oval basket, about 40 cm. long, 30 cm. wide, and 30 cm. deep. The other basket is almost exclusively used by the men and serves as a storage place for their belongings. It is about 25 cm. wide and just as deep. It has a double wall and a leaf insulation between, so that it is waterproof. Moreover, it has a cover. These baskets are carried in the hand by means of a short handle. Both basket types are made of split bamboo.

14:Harner E-4. 5 (1956-1969)1973 SD9 Jivaro SD9

279 462 512 313 and plantains around it. She supports the basket with a tumpline over the forehead, carries an empty cooking pot in her right hand, a firebrand in her left hand, and the axe under her arm. Leaving the children in the house, she sets forth down the trail with her husband, who carries only his gun and his machete.

• [482] When they arrive at the spot where trees are to be felled, she fetches wood, makes a fire, and cooks manioc. Her husband starts felling trees. After about two hours he calls for beer. He drinks two or three gourd bowls full and continues working. In about another hour he calls for beer again and drinks a similar [252] amount. He tells his wife to cook meat and continues working. Around noon he goes to where she has been cooking, and asks [252] for beer, drinking three gourd bowls full. She serves boiled [262] meat, putting it, with boiled manioc and roasted plantains, on fresh banana leaves. When they finish eating, he drinks beer again, and returns to his work. He fells trees for about an hour, comes back and drinks more beer.

Then they return home. When they arrive, he sits down on his [606] stool and asks for beer. At about 2 P.M., his daughter and son-in-[535] law, who live a few hundred yards away, drop by and join in drinking beer. They all begin to social-dance and, since there is ample beer brewed, they continue drinking and dancing all [262] afternoon and late into the night. They drink beer continually [855] and do not bother to prepare or eat any food. The children [606] drink beer, too, and munch on cold boiled manioc. By about 3 A.M., everyone has fallen asleep, the daughter and son-in-law staying overnight in the house. They all sleep until early the next afternoon, when they eat.

224 [146] Hunting is the chief source of protein, and is more important to the food supply than fishing or gathering, contributing an estimated 20 per cent of the diet. A great diversity of [222] botanical and zoological species exists in this region,[2] but this [136] variety is typically accompanied by low density of popula-[222] tion for any particular species. This low density sometimes [136]

34 Manaar E-4, 5 (1956-1969)1973 SD9 Jivaro SD9

192
291
302
415
293
285
[312]
482

[412]

1. Woman chopping up sweet manioc prior to boiling it as the first step in making beer (Río Cusuimi, 1956-57).

4. Woman carrying gourd water container and a basket of freshly peeled sweet manioc roots (Río Sepa, 1956-57).

6. Stirring the boiled manioc with a wooden paddle. This is done in conjunction with mastication to prepare the mash for fermentation (Río Sepa, 1956-57).

[412]

/1- 90-8/

16 Marner E-6, 5 (1916-1969)1973 SD9 Jivaro SD9

x. Hunter returning home with a howler monkey which he shot with a blow-gun (on his right shoulder) and poisoned darts (Río Cassiní, 1916-17).

142
291
224
302
411
• 482

/p. 90-91/